For to-morrow's DISPATCH

can be left at main office till midnight or at branch office till 9 P.M.

THREE CENTS

tenants through the MEDIUM. columns of THE DISPATCH.

THE PARTY PLEDGED

FORTY-THIRD YEAR.

To Submit the Question of Prohibition to the People at a Special Election.

SPEAKS PLAINLY

And Says Republicans Must Act Boldly and in Good Faith.

A SPECIAL ELECTION DECIDED UPON

Grady Raises a Point of Self-Respect-Delumnter Favors an Election in June-Newmyer Objects-He Didn't Want to be Bound by Caucus Action - Senator Cooper's Speech-The Position of the Party on Prohibition-Some Unpleasant Reminiscences-A Special Election in June Decided Upon.

The Republican legislators held a caucus in Harrisburg last evening, and came out very plainly in favor of letting the people decide the question of prohibition and high license. Senator Cooper made a speech in which he showed where the party stood. There was some slight opposition from Senator Newmyer, but it was finally decided to prepare a bill for a special election on June 18. THE DISPATCH'S staff correspondent intimates pretty plainly that there will be no changes made in the Brooks bill until after this election is held.

TEROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, January 16 .- The joint Republican caucus to-night proved vastly more entertaining and important than anybody had anticipated. The opposition of Senator Newmyer served a useful purpose in drawing from the ex-Chairman of the Republican State Committee a speech which shows him to be a consummate master of the art of politics, and which indicates the true position of the leaders of the Republican party on the liquor question. The caucus was held in the House, and Hon. Henry Hall, of Mercer, presided, Senator Packer, of Tioga, being made Secretary. Representative Hall, in a few well chosen words, reminded the gathering of the object that brought them together, of the party's action and pledges in the past, and urged that no step backward be taken, but the pledges made fulfilled.

Senator Cooper then introduced a resolution which brought Senator Grady, President pro tem of the Senate, to his feet with a point of self respect. Senator Cooper's resolution recited that the Republican Senntors and Representatives "pledge themselves to submit in good faith the Prohihition amendment to the people."

Good Faith Was Understood. Senator Grady objected to the words "in good faith." Senator Cooper, who has a great deal of experience as the chief engineer of the Republican machine, replied that there were many ways in which Republicans might show bad faith, such as long deferring the election and in other ways. He didn't consider the words superfluous, but rather a distinct pledge to the people. Senator Grady wanted the words struck out as a tribute to the self-respect of the caucus. He believed everything they did

was done in good faith, and he didn't want anything to go forth that seemed like a reflection on that position. He would have been satisfied if the resolution had been made to read "in good faith to our party pledges." That way of putting it satisfied Mr.

Cooper, but when Representative Walk, of Philadelphia, suggested "in conformity with our party pledges" instead, the Delaware Senator acquiesced, and the resolution stood that way. The question having been thus nicely disposed of to the satisfaction of the contending Senators.

A Special Election in June.

Mr. Delamater, who thinks Governor Beaver's chair a very comfortable seat, came squarely to the point with a resolution that a committee of two members of the Senate and three of the House be appointed by the chair to prepare a bill to provide for a special election on June 18, for the purpose of having the people vote then on the prohibition amendment to the Constitution. Senator Newmyer, of Allegheny, was

brought to his feet by this, and made himself the solitary opponent of the resolution. He had known, he said, that the date had already been fixed, and thought time ought to be taken to consider this important point. He was by no means satisfied that a special election was best, and he wasn't satisfied that the caucus was either the time or the place to decide the matter. Senator Me-Farlane, of Philadelphia, replied that it was both the time and the place, and after broadly intimating that the subject was one that filled the minds of the people to the exclusion of everything else, said it was better to prepare to satisfy it in the caucus than in the House and Senate.

The Senators Sass Each Other. Mr. Newmyer didn't think the questio one to be decided in five minutes; he didn't see any argument in what Mr. McFarlane had said and he didn't think the judgment of members necessarily bound by caucus ac- dressed beef and the other in the interest of cided at a general election as well as at a special election and at less expense. special election and at less expense.

Senator Delamater, in measured and impressive tones, responded that there were good and valid reasons for the special elec-tion. It was important to decide the liquor and Senate are reported pledged to the bill. question aside from all other questions. He and the rural members will be compelled to referred to the Governor's message in support of his position, and considered the cancus as well prepared to decide the question now as next week or next month.

After further sparring Senator McFarlane, in tones tinged with passion and looking in Senator Newmyer's direction, as serted that if he had previously entertained tion, it had been dissipated after hearing

the remarks of the Allegheny Senator. What the latter might have been led to retort, had not Mr. Dearden, of Philadelphia, secured the floor in favor of the resolution, is known only to himself, and after the latter had finished the Senator from Del- adulterat

aware arose, and in the best speech of the evening revealed to the caucus the true position of the Republican party in the following language:

Position of the Party on Prohibition. Mr. President—Upon this question the Re-publican party has turned its face to the future, and it may be wise to bring that future as close as possible. If you will examine the temper of the Democratic members and Senators, you will find that they are almost a unit upon the policy of inaction, believing that, whatever the result of the election on this question may be, the Republican party will suffer. They are partially justified in this impression by the histories of the prohibitory struggles in Iowa and Kansas, where, immediately following the adoption of prohibition, the Republican majorities fell, and, in one instance, almost passed away. Subsequent history, however, provethat the party in both States, at the recent elections, redeemed its past historic majorities.
As a politician, desiring the continued success of the Republican party, I would deplore the submission of a prohibitory question at a general election even though, as said by the Senator from Allegheny (Mr. Newmyer), there be but a State Treasurer to elect, but there will be city and county tickets to elect in all parts of the Commonwealth, and Republican candidates will either have to play the coward or suffer defeat in many majority sections. Other com-plications will arise, and selfish interests will arter for results. It has been the practice of the Legislature of this State, and that practice has received the sanction of the people, to submit special elections. This was true of the pro-

Convention and of the new Constitution itself. The Benefits of High License. There is every reason why a course so highly approved ought not to be adopted in this in-stance, whether or not at a special election the seconds of the State will become as greatly excited as described by the Sentator from Philadelphia (Mr. McFarlane), with men, women and children participating therein, 6 pends largely upon the improvement of th high license law. I am in favor of a reasonable advance in that direction, to the end that the people may be enabled to make a comparison tween the two good things and calmly judge which of the two is best fitted to the conditio of the State. While all the details of high license are not proper for caucus action, yet ! and members present keep in view the fact that the benefits of high license should be extended to the entire State, regardless of whether this improvement will have the ten

dency either to increase or decrease the vote for prohibition. We have witnessed the operation of high license in the great cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and have seen that it has broken up and rooted out all the dens of those places, while in the other parts of the State, notably in Schuylkill, Luzerne Lackawanna and other sections where the ludges have granted all who applied, we find bree times as many saloons to a given popula tion than there are in either Philadelphia or the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny. This Let the People Decide. o apply equally to all parts of the State, and I hope before this legislature adjourns these im ovements will be made. What the Republi can party ought to do when the question of high license is to command the improvident

ests. There is wisdom in the selection of the date named in this resolution. It should be remembered that another constitutional amend ment, repealing the taxation qualifications, to a vote of the people and in the interest of economy it ought to be submitted on the same date, though voted upon separately. These two amendments and the laws providing for the conduct of the election have to be passed and it is hardly probable that they can be passed before the first of March. This done the executive officers of the State ought to have at least two weeks in which to prepare for advertising, the notice being required to be not ess than three months prior to the election This would bring us to the lath of June, where as the 18th is upon a Tuesday, a day best suite

temperament of the people of Pennsylvania, is

to leave the question of high license to a vote

of that people, without regard to party inter-

to elections. In conclusion I see wisdom in the fact that there should be a special election, wisdom in the date fixed upon in the resolution and I hope it will be adopted. A Special Election Decided Upon. After Mr. Bean, of Montgomery, had poken, Mr. Newmyer replied to Mr. Me-Farlane, that as to a question of good faith he assumed all present acted in that way. As for himself, if he didn't he wouldn't b present. He was as ready as the Philadelphia Senator to pass the measure as early as ossible, but thought it bad faith to have the amendment voted on at a special elec-tion. There was no party pledge to require it, and no special demand for it, save from a very few. Candid deliberation was what he

sought, and not popular applause. The question being called for, all voted aye but Senator Newmyer.
Senator Hall then appointed the following committee to prepare the bill: Senators Delamater, of Crawford, and Cooper, of Delamater, ware: Representatives Stewart, of Philadel phin; Dravo, of Beaver, and Lytle, of Hunt-ingdon. This finished the business of the caucus and the vote to adjourn was unani-SIMPSON.

TO CLIP THEIR WINGS. A Bill Introduced to Govern Katural Gas

Companies. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, January 16 .- Fred Magee and a pocket full of bills accompanied each other to Harrisburg, and the latter are expected to be heard of in the halls of legislation. In fact they have already appeared, and among them is a bill introduced by Senator Steel, covering the points agains which the Supreme Court recently decided in the case carried up to it by the city of

Allegheny.

The bill designs to establish by legislation what was supposed to be a natural right. It prevents a natural gas company from purhasing or leasing the line of another company, fixes the charges to be paid for gas, confines the privileges of such corporations, and authorizes the local taxation of pipes This bill is the produc of the joint Councilmanic committee ap pointed a few weeks ago to draft legislation restricting the natural gas companies.

BEEF AND BEER Lobbies in the Interest of Home Products

Arriving at Harrisburg. TEROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) HARRISBURG, January 16 .- Two influential lobbies are expected to appear in Harrisburg ere long, one in the interest of tion. He thought the question could be de- liquor. Mr. Guckenheimer appeared to-day road will favor the granger beef bill, for the reason that the transportation of live stock is cheaper than that of dressed meat.

favor it if they wish to retain their seat

To be Secured by a Bill Authorizing Chem ton! Tests.

PURE FOOD

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT,) HARRISBURG, January 16 .- Representa tive Stewart has received from a Philadela doubt of the necessity of inserting the tive Stewart has received from a Philadel-words, "in good faith," in the first resoluteration. It provides that all cities and boroughs having health officers shall employ a qualified chemist to procure food samples rom stores and test them for adulteration Finding which, he shall make return to the proper prosecuting officer. Fines and penal-ties are provided against those making

NO MORE LIQUOR LEGISLATION

til the Fate of Constitutional Prohibit Has Been Decided by the People. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 16.—Senator Cooper introduced the prohibitory constitutional amendment in the House to-day, and Senator Steel, of Allegheny, introduced a bill providing for payment of the advertis-ing of it. In the House this morning it was read the first time and to-night the Republieans of the houses cancused on it, while the House Democrats will caucus to-mor-

Liquor bills, however, are just as numer ous as though this measure to make then all unnecessary and superfluous was intended to apply to some other State. Among those introduced to-day was one by Representative White, of Allegheny, by request, to permit corporations having a capital of more than \$5,000 to go on the bond of liquor dealers. Another was introduced by Representative Smiley, of Clarion, permit-ting bondsmen for liquor dealers to be from the county, instead of limiting them to the borough or ward only. Repre sentative Lemon's bills were also introduced and a member from Columbia county intro duced a bill providing that mercantile appraisers shall not classify liquor dealers, but shall let them severely alone.

These added to the bills already presented

make a respectable numerical showing. Their originators might as well have kept them in their pockets though, and others who have liquor bills to present might as well do the same, as there is a quiet determination among the old members of the Leg-islature who put the Brook's bill through, and the new members favorable to it, to prevent the passage of any liquor legisla-tion whatever until after the fate of the constitutional amendment shall have been decided by the people. They admit that a few amendments might be made with advantage, but they are unwilling to open the oor to amendments lest they should be unable to close it. They desire to let the liquor question go to the people just as it stands now, uncomplicated by any act of the present law-making body.

THEY WERE NOT PACIFIC.

Majority of the Allegheny Delegation Make a Vigorous Opposition.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, January 16 .- The heart of but one Democratic delegate from the State of Allegheny throbbed responsive this morning to the pretty and pacific sentiment expressed last night by ex-Chairman Brennen concerning State Chairman Kisner. That man was John Huckenstein of Allegheny, and his colleagues, Foley, Giles and Ennis, not only voted against the old ticket, but against every resolution that came up. There were 47 members of the committee on hand and 44 of these voted to select Kisner Chairman, and Nead Secre-tary. Hon. William L. Scott, of Erie, is the Western representative on the Executive Committee which is empowered to fix the date for the next State Convention, whose meeting will be at Harrisburg if the hotel proprietors pay the necessary ex-

The resolutions have the usual ring, and rely on the sober second thought of the people in the Democratic fight for lower taxes, honest government and a pure ballot, a fight which was lost in the electoral college, but won in the late election by a popular plurality. It was also resolved that the ad-ministration of Grover Cleveland will live ught to be favored everywhere right away

MARLAND'S LITTLE BILLS.

He Talks to the Committee About a Morgue and Law and Order Agents.

IFHOM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. HARRISBURG, January 16,-Hepresentative Marland this morning appeared before the sub-committee of the Judiciary General Committee to argue in favor of his bill aimed at Law and Order agents, and to bring the committee around to his way of thinking offered a proviso expressly exempting detectives employed by District Attorneys from its provisions. Mr. Marland argued in favor of his morgue bill before the Judiciary General Committee in the afternoon.

THE INTER-MUNICIPAL BILL

Provides That Cities of Less Than 100 000 Go Into the Third Class.

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. I HARRISBURG, January 16 .- The Municipal Corporations Committees of the two Houses listened to arguments in favor of the inter-municipal bill this afternoon, and had its provisions explained to them. Mr. Richards, of Reading, Secretary of the committee that framed the bill explained that it provided that all cities of less than 100,000 population should form cities of the third class, and that the bill in

the main followed the municipal legislation A FAVORABLE REPORT

On the Sale of the University Building and

the Abolition of Grade Crossings. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. HARRISHURG, January 16 .- A favorable report was made on Representative Graham's bill authorizing the public sale of the buildings formerly used for court purposes in Pittsburg.

A favorable report has been authorized on the bill to compel railroads hereafter built to cross roads and streets above or below grade.

Officers of the State Agricultural Society. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, January 16 .- At the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, held here to-day, John McDowell, of Washington, was elected President. The other officers chosen are Corresponding and Recording Secretary, D. W. Seiler; Treas-ner, John J. Nissley; Chemist and Geolo-gift, Al. Kennedy; Librarian, William H. Egle; Stenographer, H. C. Demming.

A Reward of Charity. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, January 16 .- On the suggestion of Dr. Walk, of Philadelphia, the Appropriations Committee will probably report to-morrow the appropriation for the Homeopathic Hospital of Pittsburg, and for the Reading Hospital, in recognition of their services to the injured in the recent

What Does It Need? [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT,] HARRISBURG, January 16 .- At a meet-

ing of the Appropriations Committee to-day a sub-committee, consisting of Neff, Billingsley and Loomis, was appointed to examine into the disposition of the appropriation for the Huntingdon Reformatory, and to ascertain what is needed for its support. To License Physicians. THOM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
HARRISBURG, January 16.—Dr. Walk,

of Philadelphia, to-day introduced a bill for the appointment of a State Board of Medical Examiners and Licensers, of nine persons to examine candidates for diplomas. Money for the Penitentiary.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT,] HARRISBURG, January 16 .- The Appropriations Committee has appointed Fruit, of Continued on Sixth Page,

TWO SPIRITS MARRY

the Spray of Niagara Falls.

ANOTHER WEALTHY NEW YORKER

Gets Into the Toils of the Champion Medium of the Century.

And Was Summarily Adjudged Insane and Committed to an Asylum.

in an interview.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH. of a spiritualistic fraud. The victim this Dempsey & Carroll, manufacturers of fine stationery. Mrs. Stryker met Mr. Carroll

"The spirit of your son is hovering over your head. He wants to speak to you." and became a confirmed spiritualist. On the anniversary of his son's death the young man was married through the mediumship printed and his parlors decorated most pro-fusely with flowers, and gave a grand banquet to the 40 or 50 persons present.

A SPIRIT MARRIAGE. ble, but Mrs. Stryker was there in a trance, and she said the spook wedding service, which is singularly like that of the Episcopalians, After that she conveyed to the bride and groom the congratulations of the guests, who filed past the chairs of the bride and groom two by two and bowed to the invisi ble ones. A year later Mrs. Stryker told Mr. Carroll that a spirit child had been born and that its parents were going to

christen it in Niagara Falls.

Thereupon Mr. Carroll chartered a special excursion train and went to Niagara to attend the ceremony, taking with him about 90 of his friends, spiritualists and unbe-lievers. Mrs. Stryker, of course, was along, and she went into a trance, saw the child baptized in the cataract, and performed the service and told others about it. The medium's hold on Mr. Carroll was all this time growing stronger. In 1884 she lived in poverty in Brooklyn. Then she moved in history, and that Democratic societies to a house near him in New York. Then had it fixed up with stained glass windows and called it "The Metropolitan Temple of Humanity." Mr. Carroll attended the services there constantly.

PROTEST OF HIS WIFE. injure me and I know the man who furnished the information. He is the only enemy I have in the world. I saved him from going to State prison, but I shall follow him now until I see him behind the

"Is it true that your wife is in an asylum?" was asked. "Yes, my poor wife is in the asylum a Middletown, receiving the best attentions that money could procure. The intimation that she is there because of my acquaint-

PROPERTY INVOLVED.

want it. "Do you know Mrs. Stryker?"
"I do," replied Mr. Carroll, "and I re Stryker's affairs."

"But about yourself?" "Well, I am a spiritualist, and so is everyone who believes that the soul is immortal. It is untrue that Mrs. Stryker has beguiled money out of me. I have only paid my board to her."

of your dead son, as stated?"

Mr. Carroll refused to state whether this was true or false, but admitted that cards, of which the following is a copy, were printed:
Mr. George D. Carroll requests the pleasure

MABLEY'S MILLIONAIRE WIDOW.

A Remnutic Story Recalled by an App

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 ladv of his congregation. Suddenly he left the church, telling his friends he could not accept some of its doctrines. He went straight to New York, where the marriage occurred.

Queen Victoria's Little Trip. LONDON, January 16 .- It is stated tha the French Government has ordered four

men of war to escort Queen Victoria to Biarritz. Besides Biarritz the Queen will visit San Sebastian, accompanied by Empress Frederick,

TRAITOR'S GUNNING FOR BLAINE

Many Think He is Booked by Harriso His Opponents Raking Up an Old Tura the Tide of Judicial Sentiment Scandal-A Record to be

Sent to Harrison. WASHINGTON, January 16 .- The politicians and Cabinetmakers, says the Star will probably find new food for speculation in the fact that Vice President-elect Morton and Mrs. Morton have taken quarters in the same house with Mr. Blaine and his family. In compliance with a request by telegraph, Mr. William Walter Phelps has secured quarters at the Normandie for Mr. and Mrs. Morton, and they are expected here to-morrow. They expect to remain in Washington for several days.

JANUARY 17, 1889.

Cabinet gossips are more than ever in-clined to accept it as certain that Blaine is to go into the Cabinet, notwithstanding the efforts that are being made to keep him out. Mr. Blaine's friends have no doubt of his receiving an invitation from General Harrison to join his official household. The friends of Mr. Miller in Congress, are inclined to make a great deal of the visit of his friends. Mr. Plummer, to General Harrison. They say that Plummer was sent for directly by General Harrison, and that the result of the visit was to encourage the hopes of the Some of the anti-Blaine members of both

Houses of Congress have dug up the old Peruvian claim scandal that was investigated by the House Committee during the Forty-seventh Congress, and are attempting to show to General Harrison that Mr. Blaine's association with the matter was too intimate for discretion during his brief term as Secretary of State. A great deal was said at the time about this Peruvian business, and the connection of Walker Blaine and Senator Blaine with it, as attorneys for the company. Mr. Blaine, the elder, was before the committee and at that time the famous tilt between him and Perry

About a week ago some Senators and Representatives in Congress who want to keep Blaine out of the Cabinet caused a search to be begun among the files of the State Department relating to these Peru-vian claims, in the hopes of finding something, which, in connection with the devel-opments at the investigation, might turn new light on the subject. They have gathered all the information on the subject which could be constructed to reflect upon Mr. Blaine, and have sent, or intend to send, at once, a paper on the subject to General Harrison as an argument why Mr. Blaine should not be made Secretary of

A NEW ANTI-WHITE CAP IDEA. n Indiana Man Who Was Threatened R

covers \$50 at Law. SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH. Indianapolis, January 16 .- Twelve good men, constituting a Madison county

ury, has determined that \$50 shall be the fine of posting a White Cap notice in that community. The postmaster of Myers, murders, and probably previously, he has Charles McKee, found on his door, some time ago, the following:

time ago, the following:

"Mr. C. McKee—let us give you a little advice. We sittosons doan't intend for you to act the raskal any longer in this naborhood, and meadel with others peoples bixness, and tell d—lighs, and swear d—lighs, and not pay your debts much longer. So the best thing you can do is to post out of the naborhood or you will have to bide the consequences, and there is no telling what that may bee. You are worse than a thief. Get out or pay your debts, and you and your wife quit swaring d—lighs on your nabors. Pleas take notis of this fotograft." The "fotograft" was a rude picture of a revolutionary and constitutional leaders, man dangling from the limb of a tree, with man dangling from the limb of a tree, with a rope around his neck. Mr. McKee suspected that the author of the notice was Abe Doyle, a wealthy farmer and an influential politician, whom he had prosecuted. The trial, which has just closed, has been in

night over the evidence, and gave the plaint-iff a verdict for damages to the amount

progress a week. The jury deliberated all

STOLE HIS LIFE AWAY. C. M. Everett Suicides by Sleeping With Bowl of Ether in His Bed.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 NEW CASTLE, January 16 .- C. M. Everett, a tinner, this morning requested his room-mate, William Vance, to prevent anyone from awakening him, as he desired to sleep late, as his illness, which had been been giving him much trouble, had about disappeared. Mr. Vance complied with his request, and upon going to their room tonight found his companion still asleep. He went out, and returning later, and seeing him in the same position, removed the covers from his form and was horrified to find

him dead. An examination revealed the fact that Everett had procured a quantity of ether, which he put into a basin. He then placed the bowl under the clothing, and covering his head, permitted the deadly drug to softly and slowly relieve him of his sufferings. He was about 45 years of age, and it s thought his home was in Sharon. He has been here for the past four years, and was considered a sober and industrious artisan.

NO GREEN GOODS WANTED.

Schemer Who Offered Bad Money fo

Good is Promptly Arrested. PHILADELPHIA, January 16 .- A green oods man, who gave his name as Edward White and his residence Ninth avenue. New York, was this afternoon committed by United States Commissioner in default of \$2,000 bail for a further hearing on the charge of using the mails for illegal puroses. Several days ago W. H. Agey, a hotel proprietor at Tylersburg, Pa., received a letter signed William Duncan, No. 338 Montgomery street, Jersey City, in which the writer offered to furnish Agey with a large amount of counterfeit money for a small um of good money, and assuring him

the counterfeits were so well executed that there was no danger of detection.

Agey communicated with Chief of Detectives Woods, of this city, and a correspondence was opened with Duncan. It was arranged that he should meet Agey in Philadelphia and last evening when he are Philadelphia, and last evening when he arived at the Colonnade Hotel and inquired for Agey he was taken into custody by a

A BRIDE OF DEATH. The Rather Sad Romance of One of Reading's Silk Mill Victims.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATURAL NEW RINGGOLD, PA., January 16,-Daniel Nester is one of the wealthiest farmers in Schuvlkill county. His 18-yearold daughter had many suitors, but her favorite one was a young man who was her second cousin. Her father refused to sanction a marriage of his daughter with this young man, his only reason being the blood relationship between them.

Miss Nester regarded the opposition of her father as persecution and she left him to provide for herself. She went to Reading, and on Tuesday of last week found em-ployment in the silk mill there. The mill

in Favor of Parnell.

MILDLY CAUTIONED. O'BRIEN But His Irish Eloquence Will Save Editors From Further Annoyance.

£3,000,000 OFFERED FOR A SECRET.

ermany's Young Emperor Exhibits the Indictment

Against Geffeken.

Exciting incidents enlivened the Parnell trial yesterday. Editor O'Brien's defiant loquence overawed the justices. He was mildly cautioned, and the Commission will not bother the newspapers again. A life convict and a traitor was a witness for the Times. Sir Charles Russel soon convinced the justices that the man was a reckless liar. His evidence left an unfavorable impression that seems to have satisfied Parnell's coun-

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, January 16 .- William O'Brien was well advised in deciding to address the Parnell Commission personally. The most eminent counsel, larded with the fattest of fees, could not have put his case in a better light, and President Hannon, in letting the offender off with a mild caution, went out of his way to pay a tribute to the Irish leader's eloquence and sincerity. Thanks to O'Brien's sturdy yet adroit action, the counsel on both sides have tacitly agreed to let the newspapers alone henceforth.

The evidence to-day was of a most important character. Patrick Delaney, formerly an Invincible, went into the box and swore that the Land League and all its best known leaders and members, from Michael Delaney down to his miserable self, were directly in the Phonix park murders and other terrible crimes. According to Delaney, the entire Irish Executive were to be murdered, Davitt and the League being not only in the mad plot, but constant and munificent paymasters of the entire body of

ANOTHER PERJURER DISSECTED. Somehow the people in court instinct-ively became possessed of a feeling that Delaney was laying on the colors with too lavish a hand, and the impression was more than confirmed by Russell's masterly crossexamination. Delaney commenced his criminal career at the age of 17, when he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for been an informer, and there is little reason to doubt that the Times has received from him the bulk of information upon which they rely to prove the more serious of their charges against constitutional leaders. But even this man, ready and evidently most willing to swear to anything, was forced to admit that the Fenians and Invincibles were bitterly opposed to the home rule movement nd thwarted it upon every occasion, which, in view of his previous assertions as to the close association and co-operation of the revolutionary and constitutional leaders, commissioners, as curious.

PARNELL'S DEFENDERS SATISFIED. When pressed in regard to individuals, it soon became evident, and practically admitted, that the witness knew little or nothing of most of the men about whom he had lied so glibly, and that his evidence, including some of the most important statements, were either invented or based upon hearsay. Russell sat down with a sigh, apparently satisfied with his afternoon's work, and Michael Davitt having obtained permission to defer until to-morrow his cross-examina-tion of Delany, the Court adjourned.

tion of Delany, the Court adjourned.

The following summary of Delany's testimony is culled from the Press report:

Delany spoke of an attempt to hire a house on Castle Hill, from which officials of the castle could be shot with rifles. Carey failed to get the house. In 1881, when Carey was a candidate for the Dublin Municipal Conneil Egan promised that all his expenses would be paid. Egan held that an Invincible ought be Lord Mayor. Delany identified letters signed by Egan. When questioned in regard to Egan's letter, in which reference is made to a fund. Delany said he knew nothing about such a fund. A TRAITOR TO THE CORE.

On cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell, the witness said he enrolled himself with the Fenians the same night he left prison. When he was accused of the Phonix Park murders he gave the authorities all the information in his possession. It was his wife who, while vishis possession. It was his wife who, while visiting him in prison, warned him that he was suspected in connection with the Phomix Park murders. He thereupon supplied a written statement to the prison officials.

When asked how he came to give the Times evidence, he stated that Crown Solicitor Shannon came to the jail a fortnight ago and took his sworn statement. Recurring to the Fenian organization, he declared that it was never an assassination society except organization, he declared that it was never an assassination society, except in cases where somebody informed against them. The Fenians sought to fight openly, and were very different from the Invincibles. He knew Egan, Brennan and Byrne to be Fenians in 1876, having met them at a secret meeting. He admitted that he never met them among the Invincibles, but knew they were leaders of Invincibles through Carey and others. He never saw any one of them giving money to anybody, but had seen money on a table at which Byrne was sitting. The witness said that he was sentenced to death for witness said that he was sentenced to death for complicity in the Phwnix Park murders, and Lord Spencer commuted his sentence to life imprisonment, which he is now undergoing.

GERMANY'S SENSATION.

The Indictment Against Geffcken-Why the Chancellor Accused Him of Treason-The Publication of the Diary a Blow at Bismarck.

BERLIN, January 16 .- In accordance with

a command of Emperor William, the Reich-

sanzeiger to-day publishes the indictment that was found against Prot. Geffeken, in order that the people may be enabled to form their own judgment regarding the administration of justice in Germany. The indictment states that Prof. Geffeken extracted from the diary, which contained 700 pages, and which was confided to him by the late Emperor Frederick in March, 1873, the portions published. He had no authority to make the diary public, Emperor Fredto make the diary public, Emperor Frederick himself being of the opinion that it should only be published after lapse of a long period after his death.

The indictment further states that Emperor Frederick's proclamation announcing his accession to the throne, issued on March 12, was prepared by Prof. Geffeken as early as June, 1885, when the late Emperor William was seized with fainting fits during a stay at Ems.

ing a stay at Ems.

A number of letters written by Baron Von Boggenbach and Prof. Geffeken are appended to the indictment. Baron Von

appended to the indictment. Baron von Boggenbach, in a letter written in Septem-ber, 1888, after expressing approval of a political memorial which it was proposed to present to the Emperor, says that in a few days a meeting on the subject would be held at Morier's house. Prof. Geffeken's letters, which cover the period from 1880 to 1887, are marked throughout by hostile criticism of Bismarck and his policy.
Morier is frequently mentioned in the
course of the correspondence, the references

to him showing that he was in the confi-BISMARCK'S REPORT.

The Reichsanzeiger also publishes Prince Bismarck's report to Emperor William, in which he points out the necessity for pub-lishing the indictment in order to counteract the pernicious effect of the misrepresenta-tions of home and foreign journals which, he says, aim at representing the public prosecutor and the Imperial Tribunal as be-ing partial and inspired with a desire for persecution. The indictment is thus sum-

marized:

The indictment says that Geffeken admitted it was unlikely that Empress Frederick would have given permission to publish the diary, and quotes from a letter written by Geffeken to his wife from Heligoland as follows:

"The natter worries me so that I cannot sleep. Oh, if I had only followed your good advice; my intentions were the purest. I had no idea that I should raise such a storm."

It appears that his wife had warned him against publishing the diary.

The Geffeken indictment states that Prof. Geffeken confessed that he believed that Emperor Frederick would not have given him the diary had he thought it would be published. Prof. Geffeken made extracts from the diary for his own use, never thinking that the Emperor would die before himself. His object in publishing the extracts was to show that Emperor Frederick was a noble ideologist and the moving power at the foundation of the Empire. On comparing the abstracts published with copies of diaries in possession of the Government, it appears that the manuscript from which Geffeken copied has disappeared without leaving a trace. Three witnesses were adduced—Frau Krugg, a widow, M. mister Von Stosch and the novelist Freytag—to prove that the late Emperor Frederick never contemplated publishing his diary. The violation of secreey, which is the basis of the charge of treason, is treated under six heads, as follows:

First, the origin and constitution of the Empire; second, relations with the Vatican; third,

charge of treason, is treated under six heads, as follows:

First, the origin and constitution of the Empire: second, relations with the Vatican; third, with Russia; fourth, with England; fifth, with Luxemburg and the guaranteeing powers; sixth, with Belgium and France. Under the first head the midictment says that the idea which Emperor Frederick contemplated, of employing force against the Southern States, would beget a fear of such force in future which might induce those States, as a safety precantion, to make agreements with other powers damaging to their relations with the empire. TO OVERTHROW BISMARCK. The indictment quotes official reports from the Prussian Legations in Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg and Baden, and in this sense fur-

ther diplomatic and semi-official press reports from various European capitals are quoted, in a similar manner, to show how statements in the diary tended to injure Germany's interests abroad and incite distrust of the German Empire. The indictment then proceeds to prove that Geffcken, being a professor of public law, was perfectly aware of the consequences of the publication. It quotes letters disproving the statement that he was suffering from mental aberration, asserts that he burned Rodenburg's letters in order to put the public on the wrong track as to the authorship of the article and quotes expressions used by Geffcken a decade ago at Barmen, from which it is concluded that his ambition had been disappointed and that he desired the overthrow of Bismarck, Two letters from Roggenbach were found dissuading Geffcken from his intention to submit a memorial to the present Emperor and attacking and secretly trying to discredit Bismarck. of the German Empire. The indictmen

THE GOLDEN CHARTREUSE.

n English Firm Offers the Monks Million of Pounds for Their Grand Recipe. PARIS, January 16.—The Temps says that a London firm has offered the General of the Carthusian monks of La Grande Chartreuse the sum of £3,000,000 for a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of the famous Chartreuse liquor. A Papal legate who arrived at the monastery on Monday last has enjoined the monks not to accept the offer, reminding them that the Carthusian statutes forbid trading. The General of the order is disposed to reject

NEW YORK IN THE CABINET.

centor Arkell Says the Empire State Will Have a Pince-He Might Name the Man, but Will Leave That to Harrison. PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., January 16 .- Ex-Senator Arkell, W. J. Arkell and Bernard Gillam, of Judge, and John E. Sleicher, of the Albany Journal, returned from Indianapolis this morning. The party have been besieged with visitors inquiring about General Harrison, and in consequence the Senator has been scarcely able to handle the accumulation of business at his office. Among the first callers were several reporters, and when asked to enumerate the objects and result of the trip and the impression the party received of the President-elect, the

Senator replied as follows: Senator replied as follows:

We went to Indianapolis on the invitation of General Harrison, and had no other motive than to present to General Harrison a disinterested statement of the Republican situation in New York, and speak in the interest of the solidarity of the party. The usual impression is that Mr. Harrison is a polite but reticent man, courteous but impenetrable. So far as our experience is concerned, this would be a misinterpretation of his character.

He discussed with great copiousness and clearness the New York situation, and by evident indication without statement left the imclearness the New York situation, and by evident indication without statement left the impression that he was not only elected President, but proposed so to be. That this State will receive recognition seems placed beyond doubt, but what portfolio and to whom tendered is to be shown in the near future. Inferences might be drawn from the conversation. It would not, however, be just to crystalize a conjecture into a statement that is the prerogative of the gentleman who has so far carefully kept his own counsel, and kept it without assistance.

PETROLEUM IN KENTUCKY.

Farmer in Boring for Water Strikes at Oil Gusher. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 SOMERSET, KY., January 16 .- William James, a farmer living four miles east of this place, yesterday found accidentally what the geologists knew existed here in abundance, but could not exactly locate. Several wells have been sunk in the immediate vicinity of Somersei in search of oil, and though very encourag-ing, they failed to find oil in paying quanti-

ties, James has been boring a well for water in his yard and yesterday struck a large stream of pure oil.

There is great excitement over the matter here. Companies are forming rapidly and lands are changing hands rapidly at greatly increased prices. The company formed will take hold of the well at once, and it is pre-paring to commence developing the fields. This is the only real live boom that ever struck Somerset, and the people here are determined to get as much of the benefits of it as possible before outside capital gobbles up their claims. The well is only about 60 feet deep. The stream is a gusher, and makes the hearts of the interested parties feel glad.

THAT DUDGEY CASE.

Democratic Leaders Do Not Agree With

Judge Woods' Summary Decision. INDIANAPOLIS, January 16. - Judge Woods' instructions to the Federal grand ury yesterday were the subject of much attention and discussion to-day in legal and political circles.

There are expressions of keen disappointment on the part of many Democrats. The most noted utterances of this character have been made by the Sentinel. Some of its expressions are very severe, and gave rise to an expectation that possibly the Court would summon the editor and others before it for contempt, but nothing of the kind oc It is understood that Judge Claypool, Acting District Attorney, is considerably wrought up over the Court's construction, and radically disagrees with Judge Woods'

views. Claypool refuses to give his views for publication, stating that he did not feel at liberty to talk on the subject.

Reaches Carlonspiracy.

FREYVOGLE AND M'CLURE

Are, by Legal Finding, Absolved From Aiding Quinn's Deal.

HE DIDN'T LOSE \$10,000, BUT \$700,

At Their Fare Bank, According to Henry A Davis the Master.

WHAT BECAME OF ALL THE \$13,000

An important announcement is made in the Quinn gambling and conspiracy case. Freyvogle and McClure, Quinn's co-defendants, are found to have engaged in no conspiracy. Moreover, both together they are found to have cleared no more than \$700 from gambling with him at fare or portions of the \$13,000 which he admittedly hypothecated from C. G. Dixon, his employer.

There was no conspiracy about that great Quinn-Freyvogle-McClure gambling case, it seems, and it isn't right to enjoin the Duquesne National Bank from paying out the deposits of Freyvogle and McClure on that account. Thus the great defalcationgambling-conspiracy case, that has dragged its weary way through the legal channels for over six months, has entirely petered out. The Master, Henry A. Davis, Esq., yesterday decided this now famous and at all times interesting and spicy case in favor of the defendants.

Why did he do so? Well, there are various interesting reasons. So let the reader begin with the writer, at the beginning, and follow the case through a concise, yet fairly complete, abstract of the Master's important finding in this case: It was a suit in equity, remember, brought in June last in Common Pleas No. 2 by C. G. Dixon. the well-known Allegheny contractor, against William McClure, Frank Freyvogle, Peter Quinn and the Duquesne National Bank of Pittsburg, to recover portions of \$13,000, which Quinn had, as confidential clerk and bookkeeper of Dixon, hypothecated from his employer by checking it out of the Enterprise Savings Bank, ostensibly to meet payrolls, but really for gambling purposes.

A train of novel circumstances led to this suit. Quinn, the hypotheestor, unable to retrieve his great losses at faro, became frightened and fled to Canada, whence he was induced to return and make confession, though he could not make reparation.

A LEGAL BATTLE WAS ON. Then Dixon sued in equity, preliminarily enjoining the Duquesne Bank from paying out the funds that Freyvogle and McClure had on deposit there, and there have been 20 or 30 hearings of the case before the Master, Attorney Davis. Such well-known counsel as Charles F. McKenna, Esq., Hon, George A. Allen and Thomas M. Marshall were employed for the plaintiff, with every confidence in their ability to win his case. But there were the indefatigable Messrs. Scott Ferguson and William Hunter for the defense, and it wasn't so easy to win as it might have been for Freyvogle and Me-Clure at their own little former game with the bank. There have been unward of 400 type-written pages of evidence taken before the Master, and from this mass of testimony

he draws in compact form his clear conclu After reciting in a direct, concise manner the allegations that, of the \$13,000 which Dixon had missed, Quinn had gambled \$10,000 away to Freyvogle and McClure in a conspiracy to swindle the plaintiff, by operations at a faro bank on Fourth avenue, Mr. Davis says it was further alleged that part of the money so won was deposited in the Duquesne National Bank of Pittsburg -\$1,727 65 to the credit of McClure and \$2,865 to that of Freyvogle-but adds that McClure, in a separate answer, denied jurisdiction in equity, denied any conspiracy whatever, and also denied that he had won more than \$1,000 from Quinn and placed is on deposit. Then Mr. Davis, in his report.

53 V5: FACTS, STRIPPED OF FANCY. I find the facts to be as follows, viz.: For some years past the plaintiff, C. G. Dixon, has been carrying on a large business in the county of Allegheny under the name of C. G. Dixon & Co., with his office in the city of Allegheny. For more than a year prior to the ringing of this suit he had in his employ as a confidential clerk and bookkeeper Peter F. Quinn, one of the defendants, at a salary of \$2 a day. It was part of Quinn's business to make deposits for his employer at the Enter-prise Savings Bank, where he kept his account; the bank was more than a mile from plaintiff's office, and the plaintiff very seldom went

Then there are recited by the Master the proven story of how Quinn began gambling ov betting on horse races in the summer of 1887, and the systematic scheme to rob the plaintiff, beginning in February, 1888; how Quinn on each successive Saturday checked out of the Enterprise Savings Bank, on Dixon's account, sums in excess of Dixon's actual pay-rolls, at first getting Dixon to sign the checks on the pretext that Quinn was "rushed" and too busy to make out the rolls in advance; how Quinn absconded, having gotten more than \$1,700 in the final week by drawing on the savings bank almost daily; how he had thus drawn or hypothecated \$4,000 prior to March, 1888, and \$8,000 from then until May, and how he came back and gave testimony of his losings.

AS BAD AS MOST BANKERS.

The Master finds from the evidence that, The Master finds from the evidence that, as a matter of fact, McClure and Freyvogle were professional gamblers and played with Quinn as alleged, but that they did not know how or by whom he was employed until about the time of the bringing of this suit; that Quinn gambled every day at their fare bank, 135 Fourth avenue; that McClure and Freyvogle swore they wen nothing from Quinn as the sum total of their playing prior to March 14, 1888, and Freyvogle nothing after that date, and McClure only \$700, the unsustained \$10,000 allegation of Quinn as to their winnings being flatly contradicted by both. Says

being flatly contradicted by both. Says Mr. Davis, finally:

I therefore find, as a necessary conclusion, that Quinn did not lose to McClure and Freywork and your in excess of \$1,000. I also find, as a matter of fact, that the amount lost by Quinn was \$700, and that this was won by McClure at various times from March 14, 1885, to May \$1,885, that they won nothing prior to March 14, and that the \$700 was part of Dixon's

PITTSBURG. THURSDAY.

And a Spook Child is Christened in

HIS WIFE ENTERED A SMALL PROTEST

A New York medium appears to have secured another wealthy victim. He was entrapped through alleged communications from his dead son, who was married to another spirit with great ceremony. His wife denounces the fraud, and is sent to an insane asylum. Some property is involved in the matter. The story is partially admitted

NEW YORK, January 16. - Another wealthy and respected citizen is in the toils time is George C. Carroll, of the firm of on Broadway in the early part of 1884 and

This interested Mr. Carroll, whose son aged 22, had died a few months before, and he fell into conversation with the charming stranger, who told him wonderful things of his son in the spirit life. She said that his son had his yacht and his dogs, and was leading quite a gay existence. Mr. Carroll frequented her house of Mrs. Stryker to a gentle young spook poetess named Brighteyes, who had died when a child. Mr. Carroll had cards

Of course the bride and groom were invisi-

Mrs. Carroll grew very restive in casion when her husband persuaded her to go to the "Temple" that she was a fraud. A little later Mr. Carroll had an examination of his wife's sanity made, and had her committed to an insane asylum. Mr. Carroll is 50 years of age. Mrs. Stryker is 30 years of age and a very pretty brunette. When a reporter asked Mr. Carroll what truth there was in the published statement that gentleman became very excited and said: "It's a lie. It's a villainous attempt to

bars. It is a cunning mixture of truth and

ance with Mrs. Stryker is infamous." "What will become of her property?" was Mr. Carroll again became excited and replied: "I hold it only as trustee, and on her death it will go to her blood relatives. I will not get a dollar of it, and I don't

spect her very much; and it is a shame to speak about her in the way that has been done. But I shall not talk about Mrs.

"Is it true that there was a spirit wedding

of your presence at the marriage ceremony of his son, Clifford Manfred, to Bright Eyes, on the evening of December 9, 1884, at 119 East Twenty-eighth street.

for a Divorce. DETROIT, January 16 .- Mrs. C. R. Mablev had been a widow less than a year when Detroit society was astounded to learn that she had married the Rev. W. J. Spiers, for a short time rector of Medbury chapel in this city. Mabley's death had left his widow wealthy, but with seven children and no longer young. Spiers was only 30 when they were married in New York in 1886. Moreover, he was engaged at the time to a young

It was understood that the bride a. The her husband was \$40,000 in cash. The couple were very devoted for a time, "like two doves in a belfrey," who saw them in It was understood that the bride's gift to as a visitor who saw them in New York said. Then Spiers began to travel. This summer he was seen at the races here, and appeared to think of nothing but horses. Now comes the an-nouncement that Mrs. Spiers is seeking a divorce, presumably on the ground of deser-

was wrecked by the cyclone the next day, and Miss Nester was one of the many em-A European Revolution. LONDON, January 16.-The Anarchists in attendance at the Peace Congress held in Milan recently, decided to foment a revolu-tion in Europe in the event of war.